

(4) **PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.**—The Chairperson of the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals which do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(e) **TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.**—The Commission shall terminate 90 days after the date on which the Commission submits its report under subsection (b).

(f) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated \$1,500,000 for fiscal year 2000 to the Commission to carry out this section.

(2) **AVAILABILITY.**—Any sums appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 662

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 662, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide medical assistance for certain women screened and found to have breast or cervical cancer under a federally funded screening program.

S. 1110

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) were added as cosponsors of S. 1110, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Engineering.

S. 1172

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1172, a bill to provide a patent term restoration review procedure for certain drug products.

S. 1449

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1449, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase the payment amount for renal dialysis services furnished under the medicare program.

S. 1454

At the request of Mr. ROBB, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1454, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the incentives for the construction and renovation of public schools and to provide tax incentives for corporations to participate in cooperative agreements with public schools in distressed areas.

S. 1478

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1478, a bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide equitable access for foster care and adoption services for Indian children in tribal areas.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 53

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 53, a concurrent resolution condemning all prejudice against individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States and supporting political and civic participation by such individuals throughout the United States.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 179

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 179, a resolution designating October 15, 1999, as "National Mammography Day."

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 181—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE SITUATION IN EAST TIMOR

Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. WELLSTONE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

#### S. RES 181

Whereas on May 5, 1999, the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal signed an agreement that provided for an August 8, 1999, ballot organized by the United Nations on the political status of East Timor;

Whereas under the May 5th agreement the Government of Indonesia freely agreed to be responsible for establishing a secure environment in East Timor that would be free of intimidation and violence;

Whereas on August 30, 1999, 78 percent of the people in East Timor voted for independence; and

Whereas, after the vote for independence, the militias in East Timor intensified their reign of terror against the people of East Timor unrestrained by the Government of Indonesia: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,*

#### SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE SITUATION IN EAST TIMOR.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Senate hereby—

(1) congratulates the people of East Timor for their heroic vote on August 30, 1999;

(2) recognizes that the people of East Timor voted for independence;

(3) condemns the violence of the militias in East Timor and the inaction by the Government of Indonesia to end the violence; and

(4) calls on the Government of Indonesia to end all violence in accordance with the May 5, 1999 agreement.

(b) **SENSE OF THE SENATE.**—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the President of the United States should instruct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to immediately seek the United Nations Security Council authorization for the deployment of an international force to address the security situation in East Timor; and

(2) the United States should assist in this effort in an appropriate manner.

#### SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL OF RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### EAST TIMOR

• Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, the current situation in East Timor is spiraling dangerously out of control. Members of the international community are meeting to discuss this issue in New Zealand as I speak, while violence is escalating in East Timor and uncertainty is rising in the minds of many about the future of Indonesia as a whole. Indonesia's strategic position in South East Asia, as well as its economic and political stability, are of utmost importance, not only to the United States, but to the international community which has an interest in securing a stable and democratic future for South East Asia and a lasting peace for East Timor.

The Indonesian government holds the primary responsibility for restoring peace and stability to East Timor. I concur wholeheartedly with U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan that the Indonesian government has so far failed to take adequate steps towards that end. The Indonesian government must move immediately to restore the portion of its credibility that was lost for not preparing adequately for the onslaught of civil strife that was predicted after the August 30 vote. The government must reign in the military factions, disarm the militias, restore law and order on the ground in East Timor, and provide for humanitarian assistance to the thousands of East Timorese who have been displaced from their homes and are fleeing the region. If it cannot, or is unwilling to, then the Indonesian government must accept the international community's offer to send in a peacekeeping force.

To his credit, President Habibie took an important step forward by allowing East Timor's political future to be decided democratically. It truly was significant that for the first time in twenty four years, the Indonesian government made a ballot in East Timor possible. I have long believed that the government should take this action and I have supported numerous pieces of legislation urging the Indonesian government to that effect. However, the Habibie government, once having made the decision to hold a consultation on the future status of East Timor, assumed responsibility for the security of its people during and after the ballot was held.

The international community was watching closely as the May 5, 1999 agreement detailing how the ballot was to be conducted—was signed by the governments of Indonesia and Portugal and the U.N. This agreement held great promise that the future of East Timor could be determined peacefully. However, anti-independence militia leaders refused to sign and refused to disarm, vowing to oppose violently any steps to give the East Timorese their independence. The militia groups have followed